case with Garibaldi. The General, with a considerable force of Italian volunteers, said to amount to 10,000 men, has undertaken to operate on the extreme right of the Austrians, and to carry the war into Londbury, in hopes of exciting an insurrection which will distract the attention and inserrupt the communications of the enemy. Accordingly, a few days since, he crossed the funtier at the southern point of the Lago Maggiore, and seized the town of Varees. The Lombard refugees in the Swiss Cautons of the border were, we may presume, expected to take the opportunity to recross the frontier and join the liberating corps, but the Swiss authorates have taken such precutions to preserve their neutrality, nave so effectually "intermediate the world assisted by the action as to the services in him the essential qualities of the captain, and especially his extraordinary ascendancy over his comparions in arm.

"His wife, also, was a heroine; she was siain at her husband's side by the Austians. She had never left him on the battle-field, either in America or Italy. One should read in the history of Ricciardi the account of her vallant behavior as the constant companion of all her husband's joerneys and dangers it would teach us to comprehend these exceptions characters, so but the Swiss authorities have taken such prescuttions to preserve their neutrality, nave so effectually "internated" the refugees, and have put so strong a force in the neighborhood of Lugano and Belinzona, that it is probable no assistance will be received from this quarter, though several thousand men night probably be got tegether out of the figurive Lombards, and the sympathizing Swiss of the Italian Cautons. The people who live under the shadow of the Alps, and in the neighborhood of free Switzerland, have been first called to arms by Gambaldi, with what result, remains to be seen, but the plan is at least more hopeful than if the had first preached his crusade in the plains of the Po. The news, so far as we have it, is, that Garibaldi has ertered the town of Varese, and made prisoners the Austrian officials—those, we presume, who were not Italians. He is reported to have 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery. This event must have taken place on the 25th or 25th, for early on the morning of the 26th the Austrians attacked with 5,000 men. After a fight of three hours the enemy was repulsed. The efficial bulletin says that this took place at Malmate, on the road to Como, and it must be the same event which is referred to us tele-The efficial bulletin says that this took place at Mai-mate, on the road to Como, and it must be the same event which is referred to in a tele-gram from Berne, via France, which says that Gari-baldi had besten the Austrians, and taken some of their cannon. All the accounts agree in stastog this action to have taken place at an early hour-on the 26th, and to have been over about 9 o clock. This, however, is not the end of the affair. There seems to be little doubt that, wantever was the issue of the action—and all the telegrams agree in giving the This, however, is not the end of the affair. There seems to be little doubt that, weatever was the issue of the action—and all the telegrams agree in giving the victory to Garibaidi—the Austrians returned in force before Varese in the course of the day. The first Berne telegram says: "The firing ceased at 9 o'clock." It is asserted that an Austrian corps d'armée is moving toward Secto Calenne. General Garibaidi is preparing for defense." It seems evident from this that after the victory of the morning Garibaidi was obliged to retire into Varese, where he expected to be attacked by the Austrians. Another telegram says: "The "town of Vasse, in which General Garabaidi has barricaded himself without either cannon or cavalry, "is assemited by the Austrian infantry and artillery. "The fight has begun. We cannot tell what to thisk of this attacment. As both the telegram which speaks of the morning action and that which speaks of the morning action and that which speaks of the receive there can be different accounts of the same event, and we are consequently forced to believe that Garibaidi is in some danger from the enemy, although Garibaldi is in some danger from the enemy, although the official Sardina bulletin tells os, after its usual style, that "General Garibaldi is in pursuit of the fly-"ing enemy.

#### GARIBALDI'S HISTORY.

The following is a slightly abridged translation of an article in the Sucle, written by M. Anatole de la

Forge:

"The saying of Beaumarchais about calumny will be eternally true. So here is one of the most honorable of mea represented as a bandit chief. In the opinion of many to this day Gardbaldi is something between a Fra Disvolo and a Gasparone. People accribe to him every crime committed in Iraly for the last fifteen years; and the stories told to his discredit are enough to startle a whole audience at the Porte-Samt-Martin. Joseph Gardbaldi was born at Nice, on the 4th of July, 1807; his family have always lived in that scaport, and several of them are living there now. They have supplied the Sardician naval service with excellent scamen, and have invariably enjoyed public estimation. Joseph, brought up on the coast among sailors and fishermen, was indebted to this rude apprenticeship of life for a part of his physical and moral energy. Aiready at that time the child was seen to possess most of the quanties since developed in the man. Adventurous and brave, he displayed in his intercourse with his contrades an extraordinary energy. To games as well as to work he brought a strange ardor, but being good as well as interpid, Garibaldi was always ready to take the part of the weak against the strong. He would have said willingly what Manin says. 'All injustice concerns me.' One of his mathematical teachers, M. Arens, now at Nice, still speaks with emistion of his old pupil's good qualities.

"Garibaldi entered the Sardinian navy at an early The saying of Beaumarchais about calumny will

qualities.

"Garibaldi entered the Sardinian navy at an early ago, and soon distinguished bimself by his courage and coolness. Implicated in 1834 in the Italian insurrectional movement, this young seamao, compromised at Genoa on account of a liberal conspiracy, found himself compelled to take refuge in France. He traveled on foot across the mountains to Nice, where he lay concealed two days in a friend's house, who by dressing him in the clothes of a farmer of his, got him across the Var. After passing two years at Marseilles, chiefly in the pursuit of his mathematical studies, Garifialdi embarked in an Egyptian corvette, to go and serve as a naval officer in the fleet of the Bey of Tueis. As he did not meet there with a part to satisfy his active mind, he could not remain longer than a few months. So he soon set out for Rio Janeiro. The province of Rio Grande del Sol had crected itself into a republic. Our avventurer made an offer of his sword to the military Government of Uriguay, and received the chief command of the squadron intended to act against Buenos Ayres. The contest lasted two years. During this time the new commander, quite in his element, performed such prodigies of valor that the natives said of him, 'It is not a man but a devil;' and so superstition got mixed up with his name. He qualities. "Garibaldi entered the Sardinian pavy at an early natives said of him. It is not a man but a devil; and so superstition got mixed up with his name. He had been seen in several encounters to dash with his troops into the thick of the fight, then reappear safe and sound, and always victorious, from these terrible suggements, where the fighting was always hand to hand.

hand.

"Garibaldi's influence over his troops is something wonderful. His form, Herculean strength, his face, energetic and excressive head—everything, even his energetic and exoressive head—everything, even his picture-que costume, contributes to increase the prestige he wields. At Salta he is surrounded—he and 300 men—by 3,000 enemies. What does he do? He stands their fire without stirring; lets them come up close, then charges them with the bayonet, and sends them flying. The Government of Montevideo decreed on that day that the Italian legion had deserved well of the country, and that it should take the right, the post of honor, even when with native troops, in every engagement.

gagement.

"The insurrection of the Peninsula of 1848 brought
Garibaldi back to Nice. A part of his legion accompanied him; with it he acted prominently in the war of
independence against the Austrians in the Southern
Tyrol, where, as a sharpshooter, he incessantly harassed

Tyrel, where, as a sharpshooter, he incessantly harassed their army.

"At Rome Garibaldi was the soul of the resistance. Marshal Vaillant, in his remarkable report of the operations during the riege, did justice to the energy and skill of his adversary. It was impossible, in fact, to make more of the poor resources left at the disposal of the besieged. The volunteers fought there like veteran troops. On Mey 3, at Palestrina, he defeated the Neapolitan army, twice superior in numbers to his own. A few days later, at Velletri, where he was severely wounded, he was still to win the honors of the day. Finally, he sustained for a whole mouth the attacks of our valiant army, and, as all the officers admit, with admirable presence of mind. The episode admit, with admirable presence of mind. The episode of the 8th bastion, represented by the brilliant pencil of Horace Vernet, gives an exact idea of the energy displayed in that defense. In the last council of war held at Rome, Garibaldt, on being called upon to state held at Rome, Garibaldt, on being called upon to state his opinion, proposed the employment of extreme measures; but they were not approved. He then left the sacred city with the remnant of his little army, traversed the enemy's lines, and withdrew to the neighborhood of St. Martin. There his troops disbanded. Garibaldi reached Genoa with two hundred soldiers, who had refused to leave him. At the end of a few months he returned to America, where he engaged very actively in trade and industry. About 1852 we find him again is command of the Peruvian army. When the war ceased he returned home to

"For five years Garibaldi lived in retirement, with his sens, on a small island situated between Sacdinia and the Madeleine—the Isle of Caprera. He farmed on a large scale, ploughed up waste lands, and built large barns and out-houses. From time to time he used to go to Nice in a small catter he kept for convoying his materials. The most influential and respected men of that city—those of the French colony, with Alphonse Karr at their head know well how highly he is esteemed there. This brave soldier, whose reputation in private life cannot be assailed, know how to acquire the sympathy and respect of all. His political adversaries themselves acknowledge his honorable character.

"The Abbé Montolive, the librarian of that city. Nice. "For five years Garibaldi lived in retirement, with

The Abbe Montelive, the librarian of that city, "The Abbe Montelive, the librarian of that city, who has known the General intimately from child-hood, and a theorem of the credible witnesses have unceasingly protested against the calumnies utcered by certain foreign newspapers against this man, whose only demerit in their eyes must be that of devoting all the resources of his nature to the independence of his country. A touching letter, written recently by Garibaldi to the old and-de-camp of Prince Engone, M. Planat de la Faye, shows the generous sentunents of this man so ill-understood but too often. 'I thank you, my dear friend, says he, 'for your pistols; I value them highly as coming to me from your and may the hour approach that will enable me to use them against the Austrian soldiers, the only beings in the world toward whom I feel hatred. You, this comforter of our exiled great Manin, preserve for me s certain foreign newspapers against this man, whose only demerit in their eyes must be that of develop all the resources of his nature to the independence of his country. A touching letter, written recently by Garibaldi to the old and-de-camp of Prince Engane, M. Planat de la Faye, shows the generous sentments of this man so ill-understood but too often. I thank you, my dear friend, says he, 'for your pistols: I value them highly as coming to me from your and them against the Austrian soldiers, the only beings in the world toward whom I feel hatred. You, the comforter of our exiled great Manin, preserve for me a part of your affections, as to one of the most humble.

of her valiant behavior as the constant companion of all her husband's journeys and dangers. It would teach us to comprehend these exceptional characters, so much slandered, but for whom life itself is nothing but long combat and a glorious example of

## THE TYROL.

A letter from Munich says:

A letter from Munich says:

"The Tyrol, which has been almost denuded of troops, is now to be occupied by a corps of 49,000 men. These troops will advance from Bohemia under Lieut. Field-Marshal Clam Gallas. The first division, the first division of the first division, is expected to pass through Munich next week. The remainder, including 5,000 cavalry, will follow. This corps d'armée has 80 field-pieces. The Austrians will be warmly received by the inhabitants of this capital as they narch through. It will be easy for these troops, if necessary, to advance from the Tyrol and the Vorariberg into Italy, to reënforce the Austrian army actually engaged, or to take up a posi-Tyrol and the Vorariberg into Italy, to reenforce the Austrian army actually engaged, or to take up a position upon the Upper Rhine. For the latter purpose there is, however, a division \$9,000 strong already stationed between Linz and Salzburg, while austher corps of equal strength is being formed in Galacia. If we consider that in addition to the 50,000 men sent some days back from Trieste to Venice and Upper Italy under Count Schafigotsche, there were already ten complete corps d'armée in Italy, which, together with the above-mentioned 50,000 new troops, make 500,000 fighting men—a force considerably superior to the French—it will be allowed that Austria comes forward with a strength which will greatly surprise her ward with a strength which will greatly surprise her enemies. When we add that the quality of the troops and the spirit which animates them are equally good, we are not over-sanguine in saying that some hopes may be entertained of success from such a formidable

#### HUNGARY.

The London Advertiser states that Kossuth intended to quit England in eight or ten days for Hungary. He goes, in the first instance, to Genoa, with the ful concurrence of the King of Sardinia and the Emperor Napoleon, and will then concert, with Gen. Klapka and other eminent Hungarian officers who are waiting to receive him, measures for throwing off the Austrian yoke in their native country, and for restoring its in-

#### GERMANY.

Accounts from the Southern States of Germany re iterate the reports that the war excitement there was most intense.

Explanations are said to have been demanded respecting the passage of Austrian troops through Bavarian territory.
At the sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfort on

the 26th, the minor German States voted that in certain eventualities military measures should be taken. Prussia claimed that in such case the initiative should be accorded to her.

Reports continued to circulate that Prussia would

call out the Landwehr on the 5th of June.

### FRANCE.

The French Government, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining English coal had contracted with three French companies for 250,000 turs.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and on the 27th the three per cents advanced i per cent, closing at 61.55 for

money and 61.69 for account.

The French Envoys at the Courts of Bavaria, Hanover and Würtemburg were in Paris, having been summoned to give verbal accounts of the difficulties of their position in consequence of the war excitement in

ADDRESSES OF THE EMPRESS TO THE LEGISLATIVE BODIES,
PARIS, Thursday Evening, May 26, 1859.
A 1 o'clock to-day the great bodies of the State were received at the Tuileries by the Empress Regent previously to her departure for St. Cloud for the Sammer seasot. The Senate awaited the Empress in the Salle du Trone, the Corps Legislatif in the Salon d'Apolion, and the Council of State in the Salon Blanc. The Empress passed through each of these drawing-rooms leading the Imperial Prince by the band, and accompanied by Prince Jerome, the ministers, the chamberlains, and the ladies of honor. M. Granier de Cassagnae describing the ceremony in the Pays, says that "the young prince dressed in white, with his protty "fair hair curling naturally, smiled and waved his hale hand." M. Tropling in the name of the Senate, Count de Morny for the Corps Legislatif, and M. Baroche for the Council of State, pronounced addresses, to which her Majesty returned answers. After the speech to the Corps Legislatif, M. de Cassagnae, who as present, says, "Prince Jerome, taking up the young prince in his venerable arms, presented him to the assembly, and all the deputies rushed toward to the assembly, and all the deputies rushed toward the child, disputing with each other the honor of touching his lattle hands, which they covered with kisses. The Empress was moved to tears, and, says the same recorder, "everybody present cried, and offused the general emotion by convulsive shaking

The three speeches made by the Empress were as

The three speeches made of the separating to follows:

To the senate.

Missieurs les Senaturs: You wished before separating to give a new proof of your devotedness to the Emperor by paying a visit to the Imperial Prince. This token of your interest in him did not surprise me, but I am not the less deeply moved by it. The step you have taken strengthens in ms those feelings of confidence which have already teem encouraged by the counsels of my well-beloved uncle.

To the coars legislature.

Gentlement I am much moved by the expression of your desire to see the Imperial Prince before returning to your departments. I rely upon your enlightened particulation to encourage in the provinces that faith which we must all have in the energy of the army, and, when the proper time shall come, in the moderation of the Emperor. Heavy as my task is, I flud in my heart, which is alregether French, the strength necessary to accomplish which is alregether French, the strength necessary to accomplish which is alregether generating, upon your hyal sid, and upon the strength of the almost paying the absence of the

a child.

TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for having associated yourselves with the manifestations of the Senate and the Corps Legislating Your support on this occasion is a preclose testiment of the Council of State in favor of the Emperois dynasty, and I cannot but be much pleased at it.

The following was Count de Morny's speech to the Empress:

Empress:
Manam: The Corps Legislatif, before separating is happy: Madam: The Corps Legislatif, before asparating, is happy to have the honor of being admitted to your presence, and to see the looperial Peince. We are about to return to our departments. We so there to encourage the feeling of patriotism which present of remarkables call for. But we shall have little eccasion to use our infinences over a population, in whose hearts the laws of cloys and honor ever vibrates. The assesses of the Emperor may have caused some unessences in the minds of those who have beaute the present of how France. But the generous nation understands the nicest delicacy of feeling, and when the Ecop ror leaves France to show France. But the generous nation understands the nicest delicacy of feeling, and when the Ecop ror leaves France to size the perits of our selders, and defend the honor of our flag, it displays, if it be possible to do so, additional respect for visit authority and affection and devotedness for your person. You may therefore, Madame, recken upon universal apport, and upon all those sentiments which are your due as a regent and as a mother.

ther. At the reception of the new member, M. Jules San-

At the reception of the new member, M. Jules Sandeau, at the French Academy to-day, M. Vitet, an old Minister of Lones Philippe, commerced his inauguration speech in the following remarkable terms:

Six At the moment of taking your seat here you find us with our minds diverted from our ordinary pacific studies. Our hearts and thoughts are with the flag of France. If you will permit me to say so, we feel a certale sort of autonishment and surprise at being called upon, thanks to you, to enjoy the sweet pleasures of literary converse when the clin of arms rings in our ears, and when our heethers, the soldiers of this country, are perhaps at this very instant abedding their blaced for their country, and giving new proofs of their write constancy and heroic value. May they at least know what is passing in our minds. If by chance in their browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir browness the words which we now speak shanial most inheir speak of the form of the state of the constraint of the state of the constraint of the state of the s

GEORGE SAND ON THE WAR. A pamphlet has just appeared from the pen of the lebrated Georges Sand, entitled La Guerre. The

soble idea to quit one's mother, one's bridge, one's farm, one's finend; what affliction!

"Add what is Italy to us? What have the Austrians done to us? How many years are we to lose? What distress among our families, who lived by our labor; and we may return mismed, if we ever do return. Yee, all that was said yesterday; but to-day the national colors are flying and the bugle sounds. Every man quickens his pace, presees forward, arrives, and already smalls gunpowder; he must be a nero! Well, it is a fine career; we are in front, and away with all shrinking or sorrowing. We must fight. Well, let us begin. It is not difficult; and, strange to say, it is an intoxication which affects the heart. Who weeps now! Who trembles among us? Nobody, as you may see.

may see. We have our knapsack on our back; we are sol-"We have our knapsack on our back; we are soldiers; we sing; we are proud; we think ourselves fine fellows; the baptism of blood is about to wash a way all the selfishness of the peasant, the nak wardness of the conscript, the French frivolity of the young artisan, and even the misconduct of some of us, who, it is said, were good for nothing, and who are now redeeming our errors with the courage of a lion. Yes, yes, this is all quackly accomplished. Devotion exaits everybody. Behold, death hovers ever our head. We all neath it with a firm bearing, and those whom it will easily a ground those whom it will easily a ground the purified by fire. await if with a firm bearing, and those whom it were carry off will leave a repotation purified by fire. Children, you are right—yesterday you were ordinary men—to-day you are blessed and exalted, and the last smort you is a thousand times more worthy than the idler who sits at home yawning with his arms.

#### THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Rome of the 21st says:

A letter from Rome of the 21st says:

"Volunteers are daily leaving this city in varying numbers, and these departures lead to scenes of despair, in which Italian passion gives way to all its violence. Men and women may be seen rushing to the Palace of the Governor of Rome, loudly demanding a son, a fasher, or a husband, and the public is really getting slarmed at a desertion which has all the characteristics of a moral epidemic. To prevent the distress at disconvenience that may be caused to families by each departures of volunteers, the police now require them all to produce the consent of their parcats, if mitors, and of their wives, it married. His Holmess ordered the celebration of services for three days this week, in the Courch of San Carlo Borromeo, on the Corso, to implore peace from God through the intercession of the holy Archbishop of Milan. Monsignore Borromeo, Dean of that Church, was charged with the celebration of this pious dury, an honor to which he had a two-fold claim—his position and his name. The splendid reliquary containing the heart of St. Charles, the gift of a Cardinat of his family, was placed on the all ar of the Virgin during the three days. Both the moning and evening services, which were performed to Cardinals and Rastons, were attended by overflow. morning and evening services, which were performed by Cardinals and Bishops, were attended by overflow-

ing congregations."

Incorsant attempts were made by the revolutionary party to get the Swise troops in the service of the Pope to revolt. The following proclamation was distributed in the Swiss barracks:

in the Swiss barracks:

"Soldiers of the Foreign Regiments!—Austria, the sole cause of our slavery, is aiready inclosed in a circle by the invincible armies of France and Picomont. The people are rising in crowds to defend the rights of Italy. Soldiers, you have the choice either to reduce the ranks of the Italian army, or to return freely to your families. Soldiers, will you fight in defense of a symmical Government—you, the sons of William Tell, of noble France and Germany, of independent spirit—you, the children of natious too generous to disgrace yourselves by such ignominious conduct! Recollect that your officers deceived you when they induced you to enlist with promises they have never falfilled. You are the victums—you are the instruments of brutal oppression. Recollect that you have been treated not as men, but as brutes. Do not trust in your officers, who are actuated by the vilest notives. They would engage you in battle with a people who aspire to conquer that which you enjoy in notives. They would engage you in battle with a people who aspire to conquer that which you easy it your own country. They would force you into an unjust contest by invoking the honor of your flag; but can there be honor where there is no justice? Moreover, what will it avail you to fight, since France is with us? Follow, therefore, the example of your brothers, who in 1848 fought gloriously beside us, and mixed their blood with ours in the holy cause of Italy. Soldiers, come then to us; we will receive you with open arms as brothers, crying at the same time. Long 'ive the soldiers of the foreign regiments! Italy forevere!"

### NAPLES.

It is said that all the Powers, with the exception of France and Sardinia, had acknowledged, by telegraph, the new King of Naples. The King was proclaimed at Caserta, on Sunday, the 22d, and the garrison took the oath of allegiance on the same day. The garrison of Naples took the same oath on the 25th. The capital was tranquil, but it was feared that Court in rigue might give rise to trouble. The King, confiding in his army, was making preparations to suppress any outbreak of a revolution de pulais. He had ordered the arrest of several suspected persons of distinction. In his proclamation announcing his accession to the throne, the King avoids making any engagements for the future and from announcing his opinion on the state of the Italian peninsula.

The official journal of Naples contains the following account of King Ferdinand's last moments:

he King our master, after a short o "The King, our master, after a short calm yester-day, was attacked about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in the evening with its usual pains in the left side of his breast, but more severe, and extending through the whole region of the left ling. This morning the copious expectorations of the previous days ceased, and the morbid state increased to such a degree that with great grief of soul we felt it our duty to advise him to procure the last aid of our bely religion, which, in fact, he did about noon. "Careria, 1 p. m., May 20, 1859."

Here follow the signatures of the physicians.

Hero follow the signatures of the physicians.

## A FAMILY PICTURE.

From The Daily News, May 25.
The thick mystery which stronged the death-struggle of King Ferdinand has been suddenly rent, and we stort back with horror at the extent of the conspiracy revealed. Across a wilderness of treasons, spring from the crimical impulse of an unprincipled woman, and only to be fostered in the tainted atmosphere of a and only to be fostered in the lainted atmosphere of a prefigare palace. Francis II. has had to die to the steps of his rightful throse with the stepsh bed ting the mettight thief. And, what is most awaid in casting a horocope for the new reign, the Nespolitae patrots have to hall this constellation of crimes as the most hopeful sign for prognosticating the ascendancy of a less malagnant influence than has hitherto scourged their conand influence than has bitherto scourged their country. It is hoped that a nature too weak and too cold to warm to the action of generous sentiments, may yet not be beyond the emotions that naturally clirg to

try. It is hoped that a nature too weak and only to warm to the action of generous sentiments, may yet not be beyond the emotions that naturally clieg to man's most invoterate passion—that of possession—with its consequent, and in narrow mines forecomes harted to all who try to encroach on it.

The Queen Dowager perpetuated that succession of female ascendancy which seems to have become a necessary ingredient in Neapolitan rule under every dynasty. Interior in grace of mind and person, both to the syren-like Caroline of Nelson's time, and to the more illustricus Caroline, wife of the gallant but gildly Murat, Maria Theresa was not a whit behind them in personal ambition, although for many years she did not attain to a conspicuous political influence. The nan she had to deal with was, by his obstinate stiff-neckediness, at least proof against soft seduction, and it was not until disease came to her assistance by straking him down in a state of helplessness, that in the nourped autocracy of the sick ward she ventured to unnuffle the ambition she had until then pent up within her breast. Her design was to deprive the leptimate heir to the Crown of his birthright, in favor of her own child. A plot conceived by a distorted passion of maternity was prosecuted with the vehemence of frenzy, and a dying man's room was converted into a labaratory of mischief. But there were certain obstacles to be overcome. The heir apparent, though hardly known, and deficient in qualities likely to command attachment, was nevertheless the object of a superstitious popularity on the part of the people, through the veneration paid to the sainted party, who perceived in the coincidence between the Freimanties origin and the saintly reputation of this lady a means of popularizing the national idea, and engaging the young Prince's personal presilections in behalf of in-tactics which not improbably contributed still further to what the Queen's passions by the incentive of political reacor. But, shut off completely from all free intercourse, r

the whole interval which separates us from the age when a Perkin Warbeck and Lambert Sinnel could walk abroad and convoles realm. And yet it was put in the way of execution by this unscrupalous woman with the direct complicity of many who had long figured among the prominent agents of the King. As her chief accomplice and working organizer, the Queen relected a certain Micrena, a leading member of the King's police and the depositary of much of his confector. This man, long noted for unscrupulous verality and profligacy, appears to have enterest thoroughly into the Queen's proposals. Bringing to bear his intumste acquaintance with all the secret springs of the executive, and with the emissaries and agents of the police, he organized a conspiracy which counted among its members courtiers, officials and soldiers of all ratiks, and seemed to have secured the whole machinery of power. Nothing can give a more lively conception of the corrupt material of which the late King deliberately composed his administration than this large description to a cause of unminigated forgery and crime.

Mean while, henceth the same roof with the sick

and crime.

Meanwhile, heneath the same roof with the sick chamber which concealed the threads of this dark treason, there existed the intended victim of these machinations—a man only in virtue of his years—recently endowed, indeed by his parents kind generosity, with the
gift of a young wife—ostensibly installed as Vicar of
the Realm, but in point of fact a mere infant in the seclusion of a nursery. It was hard to make any impresclusion of a sursery. It was hard to make any impres-sion of one so feeble and so dull; appeals to assume the initiative which was his right was heard with listthe itilialive which was his right was heard with list-lessness. Reasoning was not intelligible to the be nighted vacancy of his anedacated mind; and the ex-bottations fervently pressed by men grown grey in his family's service, ray, even by some of his nearest rel-nitive, fell blantly upon the France's impassible stolid-ity. But at this moment there occurred an explosion which perfectly electrified the only lurking fibres of stability in his favor. The Opening American had vitality in his frame. The Queen's conspiracy had been observed and tracked and the positive assurance did nature was conveyed to the Prince by those who washed him well. He was tald exactly who possessed of its nature was conveyed to the Prince by those who washed him well. He was tald exactly who possessed the whole direction of the scheme, and now it rested with him, by an exercise of the powers delegated to him, to satisfy himself of the truth. The shock overcame every hesitation, and that same night, on a warrant signed by the Prince, Murena was arrested in his house, in which were found papers confirming the information, and it is affirmed directly implicating the Queen. What an overwhelming glare of terribic perception must in that instant have flashed upon the dim discernment of this poor youth! One cannot help dwelling with pity on the thought of what he must have felt that night in the gloody chambers of Caserta, as bit by bit the irrelegable evidence of incredible perfidy met his bewildered gaze, and he found himself flung, weak as a child, out of the cradle of blank contentment into the fall bitterness of comestic malice and treasen at the hearth. But would be have been able to continue the same boldness which caused the arrest of Murena! Would be not have qualled before the Queen! Happily he was spared an effort to which he would probably not have been equal. Before the Queen ould deal the heir to the throne a destructive blow, her husband's death had stripped her in a moment of all power. Such are the incidents which in the year of our Lord 1859 have actually attended an ordinary succession to the crown in the Kingdom of the Two Smilles.

It is not unnatural to think that the shock thus rude-It is not unnatural to think that the shock thus rudely given may have instilled into Francis II. a hatred against his stepmother, likely, in his slender stock of idens, to outweigh all other impressions. Now, the Austrian interest is identified with her, while the men who, through their services, have approached the King's person mainly incline toward a more Italian policy. It is pr bable that he must, out of sheer necessity, have recourse to their assistance; for where else is he to find servants on whom he can rely? The Monarch finds himself in a world of which he knows httle more than that it is full of shares; his brothers tace him as so many rivals; his stepmother haunts him as his vindictive persecutor; and his Court he has discovered to be a nest of perildy and treason. What, then, more likely than that he should resign himself to the guidance of the men whose trustworthness he has tested? Still we feel considerable heatstoin in abandoning ourselves to confidenthopes. His Queen ought tested! Still we feel considerable hesitation in abaudoning ourselves to confident hopes. His Queen ought to be Austrian in sympathy: all that we positively know is that she is a young and dashing woman, who, from the very first, shocked the austere langer of the Nespolitan Court by her independent, or, as it was termed, irreverent demeanor, completely setting at maught all the trammels of demure etiquette. It can harely be doubted that the influence of this young lady on her husband will be great. We may, therefore, recken on seeing the traditional Egeria of a Neapolitan palece not fail this reign; and our hope must be that the anger against the Austrian Maria Theresa, which for once quickened the feeble pulse of Francis II., may in corjugal sympathy likewise have affected the young lady who is condemned to pass her days in the society of a simpleton. to be Austrian in sympathy: all that we positively know is that she is a young and dashing woman, who, from the very first, shocked the austere langer of the Nespolitin Court by her independent, or, as it was termed, irreverent demeanor, completely setting at a usught all the trammels of demure ediquette. It can hardly be doubted that the influence of this young lady on her husband will be great. We may, therefore, recken on seeing the traditional Egeria of a Nespolitin paleon to the first point paleon to the anger against the Austrian Maria Theresa, which for other quickened the feeble pulse of Francis II., may in our jugal sympathy likewise have affected the young lady who is condemned to pass her days in the society of a simpleton.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following circular had been issued to the supporters of the Derby Government:

"Members are most particularly requested to make their arrangements so as to admit of their beeng sworm at the table of the House of Commons not later than the allow of the House of Commons not later than the Oth of June. It is fully expected that an amendment will be proposed upon the address in answert to the Queen's speech on Tuesday, June 7; and it is of the Queen's speech on Tuesday, June 7; and it is of the Rose of Trade returns for the month of April show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no arily show an increase in the value of the exports of no aril

show an increase in the value of the exports of nearly £2,000,000 over the corresponding month last year. The increase during the first four months of the year, as

Compared withe same period of 18.88, is no less than 16 per cent.

The volonteer rifle corps movement was making considerable progress throughout England. The War Department had issued another circular to the Lord Licular ants of counties explaining the objects which volanteers should have in view, and the peculiar duties expected from them, and containing various practical directions as to the best means of qualifying.

It had been determined to form another encampment for the regular army at Teg Down, near Winebester.

A report that the Duchess of Kent (the Queen's mether) had died suddenly nad been so generally circulated as to necessitate a contradiction. The collated as to necessitate a contradiction. The

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for the regular army at Teg Down, near Winchester.
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mether) had died suddenly nad been so generally circulated as to necessitate a contradiction. The
Duchess had been unwell, but was said to be improv-

ing. A deputation, representing the experting interest to India, had waited upon Lord Stanley to explain the hard-kip caused by the audeon increase of import duties at Calcutta. Lo d Stanley, in reply, assumed the suddenness to have arisen from the discovery of the ties at Calcutta. Lo d Stanley, in reply, assumed the suddenness to have arisen from the discovery of the shaming state of the finances. The measure had also been decided upon in England, but Lord Canning, before the receipt of instructions from this side, had been ebliged to make the change at once on his own responsibility. Lord Stanley promised to consider the proposals of the deputation, but the postponement of the act he reperded as impossible.

M. Kossuth addressed a densely-crowded and most enthusiastic meeting in the City Hall at Glasgow on the 17th, Prof. Nichol in the casir.

M. Kossuth stated that he should shortly leave England, to aid, if he could, the emancipation of his countrymen.

Resolutions in favor of non-intervention in the pres-

A vote of thanks to the illustrious exile, responded to with immense enthusiasm, was proposed by Mr. Dalglish, M. P.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 20th state that Gen. The Madrid journals of the 38th state that Gen. Prime de Rivera had received orders to join the head-quarters of the Emperor of the French in Italy, as agent of the Spanish Government, and that a General and some other officers had been ordered to join the Pickmontese camp. It was said that no Spanish offi-cers are to be sent to the Austrian army. The Committee of the Senate has reported that a petition from the hoders of what is called the deferred debt of 1831, complaining of the manner in which

acht of 1831, complaining of the manner in which they had been treated, ought not to be taken into consideration.

## DENMARK.

The official journal of Copenhagen of the 234 pab-lishes, in the name of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a occlaration of the neutrality of Denmark in the present war. The Minister recommends Danish ship owners and captains of vessels strictly to adhere to the rules laid down, adding that in case of infraction the Govern-ment can do nothing for them.

The submarine electric cable between the island of down on the little.

down on the 17th.

A letter from Cadiz announces the arrival there of

the gunbeat which left Paris some weeks ago. This is the surgest voyage ever made by a vessel of this kind, and the manner in which she behaved at sea justifies all the hopes entertained of her by her builders. She is bound to Toulon.

# RUSSIA.

It was reported at Vienna on the 57th that Prince Gerchakeff had withdrawn from his post of Foreign Minister in the Russian Cabinet, because the Emperor Alexander had resolved to abandon the engagements undertaken with France, and was inclined to favor

#### THE EAST.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 18th inct.

The Porte has at last, in conformity with the proto-cel of the Paris Conferences, promised to recognize

rirce Couza.
The S'avenie population on the coast of the A triatic begin to show hostile feelings against Austria. Three Turkish war steamers have been dispatched to

Advices have also been received from Athens. In

Advices have also been received from Athens. In reply to a question by a member of the Chamber of Deputies, the Greek Ministry denied that Austria had called upon Greece to take the Austrian commercial marine under the protection of her flag.

A letter from Bucharost of the lain states that the Austrian Consul-General had recetablished diplomatic relations with the Wallachian Government, which he had interrupted on the election of Prince Couza. In a note addressed to the Government he stated that he did so in consequence of the extraordinary circumdid so in consequence of the extraordinary circum-stances which had arisen having prevented the Can-ference on the Danubian Principalities from coming to any result, and that he hoped that his relations with the Government would be amicable. The resumption of relations had caused great pleasure to the Austrians in Wallachia.

# INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutts to April 22, and Hong

The mails from Calcutts to April 22, and Hong Kong April 13, had meabed England.

The political news is unimportant.

The new Indian 5] P cent lean was amounced to commense on the lst of May.

Trade at Calcutta was dull, but imports were generally steady. Money was abandant. Freights unaltered. Exchange, 2/11 for credits.

From Chica we learn that Baron Gros, the French Embassador, left Hong Kong on the 7th of April for England.

Emerge.

The markets were generally dull.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4/82.

At Shangbae, imports were dull, and rather lower.

Tea, according to one account, was inactive, but another report says, more doing at higher prices. Silk quiet, and lower. Exchange, 6/5 #6/6.

At Singapore, imports unchanged. Produce active at lower prices. Exchange, 4/81.

The Kursian Minister at Pekin is said to have refused to communicate officially, except with the Emperor.

A system of kidnapping coolies for Havana had been A system of kidnapping coolies for Havana had been discovered. The Portuguese are chiefly implicated. A letter from Nugacaki [Japan] of the Pth March states that a violent tire occurred the previous night in the Dutch manufactory at Decima, destroying buildings and goods to the value of 600,000fr. The Japanese and the crew of the Russian frigate Askord actively cooperated in extinguishing the fire.

#### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET .- Cousols are steady to-

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are steady togayest 92 [1992]. Not much doing in shares; stock is scarce, and
prices 32, all very firm.

LONDON PRODUCK MANKET, May 28.—Sugar quiet,
Coffice—a cargo of St. Domingo sold at 50 6 for Genoa. Tea firm—
Gen muc Congou 173. Rice quiet, but firm. Ram—the Government contract for 100,000 gails, has rather stiffened the market.
Saligners firm, but not active. Tallow ateady at 50 for the spect,
and 35 6 last three mouths of year.

Livernoot, Saturday, 3 p. m.—Cottos—Clare &
Sons report the market firm, and stightly dearer for Middling and
Fair. Sales to day, 10,000 balos. Inferior and low Middling dult
and freely offered.

and freely offered.

Richardson, Spence & Co. say the market opens with a good general unquity for clean good stapled parcels of the midding and higher grades, which are stoney to price. Lower qualities still

HERADSTUFFS quiet, without change in any article. PROVISIONS firm. No further transactions.

## Baring Brothers & Co's Circulat.

Barring Brothers & Co's Circular.

Per Africa! LONDON, Friday, May 7, 1930—5r. N.

There is no improvement to notice in our Colonial and Foreign
Produce markets, and transactions earlies on a very funded
scale. Stokas is signil hower. Benaustrurs and Corrow doll.

Correx strady. The minimum Bank of England rate of discontremains at 49 result but Mosav is abundant at 5261 P
cent 9 annum on undoubted securities. Consolas leave of 52

1051 for money, 972-921 for the account. Ban Silvers, 5/21

MEXICA DELLARS, 5/11 AMERICAN EAGLES, 78/21; Doun-

221. Saftron. #/
Inter-Sci Peterbugh Clean, £200 £31. In Manila nothing to report. Jule: 3,000 bales at airction to day nearly all sold at rather higher prices. £12 10/0 £14 120 for low to mid quality; £16 7/05 £71 10/05 £17 10/05 £10 10/05 £10. Laab very firm at £22 15/05 £23 Laos flat; Balls offering at £2 15/05 £6 £0. b. in Wales. Search Fus. 570 for a rived Nov. on the Cycle.

Comin. 12, 683. Palm cell at \$5 for time Lague.

Ricz steedy but not active; the sales amount to \$60,000 bags.

Necronais Airacas, 916 for common, to 10,00 bags, 10,00 bags, 10,00 for some very good, Lanta, 916, Rangoon, 91,0016 for lond, to good and 10, for time, Moulaneis, 918, Bengal, 91,0016 for low mide; 10,66 for Darca resim; 12 for mid, to good write, and 10 for Bellem; Madras, 9,6 for mid, to good write, and 10 for Bellem; Madras, 9,6 for mid, to good write, and 10 for good naidiffus to first; 60 puncheous Jamaies sold at 4,1255/1 for good naidiffus to first; 60 puncheous Leewards sold at 2, 1,002,2, and 50 bads. Macritical to the sold puncheous Leewards sold at 2, 1,002,2, and 50 bads. Macritical to 3,000 bags Bengal, 11,0019, first 45,7, 150 bags Bengal, 11,0019, first 47, 2,100 bags Bengal, 10,000, first 40,000, first 40,000,

and of fine quality at \$5.6, but the quotations are \$5.02.44,0 according to date of sailing.

Sen ins.—Prepara without change. Casis Ligner, 234 cases at another, brought 70 2013 for middling to good let pile; \$65,028,6 of low to middling 21, \$41.98.55 for course 34 pile. 232 bounder, Malabar pertly sold at \$9,000,000 for ordinary to middling montay. Clover, 500 bags Zannbar sold at \$10,200,000 pile. 232 bounder, \$400 bags were chiefly bought in at \$3.003,000.

Souan continues depressed, and even at the further decline automated at our sold and at \$400 bags were chiefly bought in at \$3.003,000.

Souan continues depressed, and even at the further decline automated to buyers show no disposition to operate feeely. Of Stricks West index, 2,000 casks sold at \$6.000,000 g, which countened a fart sale at \$611 piles, and his including at another \$9.000 bags.

Automated at \$6.000 bags. Manufalls were short translatively realized at \$61,000 bags. Manufalls acres about translatively realized at \$61,000 bar and the short residential realized at \$61,000 bar and the short for all the first pression of the short translative realized at \$61,000 bar and \$1.000 4) 1.9.00 logs Marrilles were about two-thirds realized at fully of \$\tilde{\text{P}}\$ out recention, \$77,800 for seed unit, became, \$\tilde{\text{P}}\$ by \$\tilde{\text{D}}\$ out, required to good unit, selfow, \$\tilde{\text{C}}\$ with the fine recystalized; \$1.300 logs Rengal, abitly Retainer, were partly sold at 64 % cert. chapter, \$1,600 logs Fennag partry sold, \$200 for low and low wind, yellow, and \$996 for unit yellow. Foreign \$400 cm and low wind, yellow, and \$996 for unit yellow. Foreign \$400 cm and low have been \$1,000 logs Fennag partry sold, \$200 cm \$400 cm \$1,000 logs \$200 links, \$200, \$27 lobs grocery Pecto Roo, there was a brisk competition, and the whole sold at very high rates; \$99.0 cm \$1.0 for low to low mid. \$vellow, and \$49.0 cm \$1.0 cm \$

were sold, including 4,400 pointed without reserve. The sale went with fair spirit, though with less scrivity than was anticipated. Full prices were resized, especially for favoury Congon. Good common Congon sold at 1/3 F h.

Tin-Englah without change, Backs 129. Bars 120, Refined 107, Foreign steady, Straits sold at 131, Banca 130, The Betch Trading Company have amounted their annual sale of Banca for the 7th July. The quantry will consist of 10, 214 slabs, including 20,000 slabs affact.

SPALTER quest at 2.05-52 2.0 2.0.

Raines for the 7th Joly. The quantity in the first and the fields including 20,000 subs affaul.

SPALTER quest at £19.5/3 £19.7/6.

TURPERTINE—Hough quiter at 70. Spirits have declined to Alle for American in capits.

in American Process the business is very restricted. United States is Bonds, 392-100; do. 1s, 35/40-24; Kentucky & Bonds, 202-104; Marsachusetts Sterling & 100-204; Maryland Sterling, 54-40-6. Missachusetts Sterling & 100-204; Maryland Sterling, 54-40-6. Missachusetts Sterling & 100-204; Haryland Sterling, 50-204; Haryland & 100-204; New Storley & Canada 6a, 133-4114; Nova Scotta-Nova-Capital & 100-204; Nova Storley & Capital & 130-204; Nova Storley & 100-204; N

# Bichardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Baitic, 'Di quarters Wheat, 1,000 quarters Corn from the Modterriacene.

Farmers' dediveries of Whina's for the word coding test their any
were \$1,502 quarters at 541, against 111,500 quarters at 416, as
the corresponding were of feet year.

The weather continues transitably flow, and althoughts the
neighborhood rain is wanter, the growing crops generally ground
a very promising appearance.

The improved time of Tunestay's market for Warar has choose
been lest and treday, with a small attendance of buy or, thouse
was a revedingly littles benefities done in any article. What, is
the absence of transactions, monitually unchanged in gains
Fit or a messable, though French is offered at a farther reduction.

INDIA'S COAS neglected. We quote: Warar, Red Chicage and
Milwanker, 2, 2019, Indiana 2, 2010 to, Warar, Red Chicage and
Milwanker, 2, 2019, Indiana 2, 2010 to, Warar, Red Chicage and
Milwanker, 2, 2019, Indiana 2, 2010 to, White Western 1448

If it Southern 10, 2013, Flown 11, 2010, Thotax Coan—Milwa
Milwanker, 2, 2010, Indiana 2, 2010 to, White Western 1448

Farty has been more inquired for, and the better qualities are
2, 2000 theres, thousing 450 therees "Alburger," limits
Milwa at 25 h, 400 therees "Crailing," and 160 therees "White
at 2, 2010, and secondary brands at 35 7,500 to 100.

Pook in active demand, with soles, on the spot and to arrive,
of about 1, 600 bits, at previous rates.

Bacon continues also of also, American being little wasted.

Lake is firely being hout there is no demand, and transactions
are on a very limited acain, at our newtons quotations. One
of two vanish parcels of American have been received here from
Erremen.

Tal LOS has declined 1, 40 cwt. and closes dill. There is no
Tal LOS has declined 1, 40 cwt. and closes dill. There is no
Tal LOS has declined 1, 40 cwt. and closes dill. There is no

are two storil parcels of American have been received.

By the storil parcels of American have been dull. There is no "Entabers' Association" on the market, but the extreme qualities for the surface of the strong as to be for the surface of the s

By the arrival of the bark Trure, from Port-Prince, we are placed in possession of Hayti files to May 21.

HAYTI.

The news, though peaceable, is important, as it confirms the reports of the stability of the Republican Government and the continuance of tranquillity in the

The law of banishment against Soulonque and his followers, voted unanimously by the Chamber of Representatives, has been at last accepted by the Senate. The debates caused by the discussion of this law were animated. The speakers on both sides supported their opinions with great boldness. The andience, though sometimes noisy, did not prevent the Senators speke against the proposed law from expressing freely their sentiments, and from explaining the various amendments they desired to submit. The session is described in the Hayti papers as "grand and solema." The sovereignty of the people was victorious, and er. gues happily for the future career of the new Republic.

The Senate had, however, refused to decree the confiscation to the State of the property of Soulouque and Delva, maintaining that this was a matter to be decided only by a civil tribunal. They argued that Soulouque, by the act of banishment, is reduced to the condition of a simple citizen, and, as such, is fully amenable to the courts of justice. It is probable that the result will be the same, and that Soulouque's property will, by legal process in the civil courts, finally be made to revert to the State which he had so openly defrauded in the matter of the coffee fifths.

"A law in testimony of the national gratitude for the services rendered to the country by the citises ' Fabre Geffrard," was promulgated May 16, and accords to the President, as a national recompense, & bandsome private residence, to be paid for from the public treasury.

The annual salary of the President of Hayti is fixed

at twenty thousand plastres. The salaries of other officials have been decided upon. A quantity of depreciated paper money had been publicly burned.

# CITY ITEMS.

Mr. Stephen Massett (Col. Pipes) has returned to the city, having been very successful in his mone-logue entertainments through the South and West.

THE FIRST PUBLIC DRINKING FOUNTAIN, -Youlerday afternoon a plain drinking fountain, the first in the city, was erected opposite the Rotunda in the City Hall Park, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board. An irgonious arrangement at the cod of the spout, patented by a Mr. Bartholemew of Brooklyn, is attached, answering all the purposes of a fac-cet, and requiring simply the touching of the cup to secure a very copious flow of water. The fooatain otherwise is simply a large-sized hydrant, having a number of Saratoga cups (made of cast iros) chained

THE CITY GOVERNMENT AND THE FOURTH OF JULY. -Yesterday afternoon the Joint Committees of the Alderman and Councilmen, consisting of five members from each Board, assembled for the purpose of devising the arrangements of the approaching Fourth of July celebration. Alderman Peck was chosen Chairman, and Mr. E. W. Taylor as Clerk and Sec tary. After which, the Chairman was instructed to select sub-Committees, consisting of three each, on fireworks, music, speeches, &c. adjourned, to next Monday afternoon.

RE-DISTRICTING OF THE CITY .- The Joint Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen held their final public meeting for the hearing of interested parties on the subject of re-districting the city yesterday afternoon. No person being present to speak in favor of or against the matter, the Committees adjourned without doing any business. The Committees, it is understood, will hold several more private ectiogs, and present their report on Monday next.

MASONIC INTRILIGENCE. - The M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York commenced their annual session at their rooms, corner of Centre and Grand streets, on Tuesday. Yesterday morning the Grand Lodge proceeded to an election for officers with the following result: M. W. John L. Lewis, Grand Master, reclected; R. W. John W. Simons, Deputy Grand Master, reclected; R. W. Finley M. King, Senior Grand Warden, reclected; R. A. Alenzo C. Paige, Junior Grand Warden, reviseded; R. W. James L. Austin, M. D. Grund Secretary; R. W. Churles M. Church, Grand Tensurer; R. W. Sawall T. Fisk, Grand Tiler, R. W. and Rev. Salem Town, Grand Chaplain.

On a report from the Committee to whom was referred the application from the managers of the Mount Vernon Association, it was recommended that each Lodge in the State be requested to assess each mem-ber the sum of twenty five cents toward the fund of this association. The money, when collected, to be forwarded to the Grand Secretary.

The Chauncey and Hillsburgh case is again ad-ourned, this time at the request of the defease. Mr. Hillsburgh was present at the hour appointed and ex-pressed his determination to have the matter continued. Next Thursday was set down for closing up.

CRICKET-BROOKLYN AGAINST NEW-YORK .- The two leading clubs of these cities will play their first match together, at Hoboken, to-morrow, (Saturday, June 11.) Wickets to be pitched at 9 a.m. This promises to be an exciting contest.

POLICE PARADE.-A parade of the police from eleven of the upper Wards of the city took place yes-terday afternoon, under the command of Drill Ser-geant Allen, at Washington Parade Ground. Deputy Superintendent Carpenter was among the spectators.

MILITARY .- The Eighth Regiment, "Washington Greys," N. Y. S. M., under command of Col. Lyons, had a field-day yesterday at Hoboken, and the military were followed thither by several handred citiwens, who were desirons of witnessing the drill. The Washington Grey Troop, Capt. Varian, acted as artillery-men, and had under their command a bat-Bichardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa!

Corres—With an increased demand tare has been a more remain north toward the close of the week for the clean "Maiding and bester qualities, which are steader, without being actually dearer, but the ordinary to low midding qualities, and all sandy Coctours, combine irregiant, and have been add as a decline of juijet. It is the week. In Manchester there has been more design the last day or two for the East, but prices of Yams are still depressed, atthough they have given way much more than the raw material. "Midding" Otleans 65d; Mabile, 65: Uplands, 65d, 97 B.

Batanetters—The arrivals this week consist of 1,750 bank. Wheat from the States; 14,622 quarters Wheat, 21,563 oaks and 370 balk. Floct, from France, 3,664 quarters Wheat, from the ground. Among the visitors were five es-